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FRENCH CABINET FALLS.

DREYFUS AFFAIR THE CAUSE OF ITS OVERTHROW.

DUPUY STEPS DOWN AND OUT ON AN ADVERSE VOTE IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES—RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

Paris, June 12.—The Cabinet resigned to-day because of an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies.

President Loubet has accepted the resignations of the Ministers, but has requested them to retain their offices until their successors are named. It is presumed that M. Loubet will summon the Presidents of the Chambers tomorrow in order to consult with them on the formation of a new Cabinet.

The successive votes in the Chamber of Deputies to-day clearly demonstrated the existence of a majority, including members of all parties, who were determined to rid themselves of the Premiership of Charles Dupuy. An interpellation of M. Vaillant, a Socialist, was simply a cleverly selected pretext to conceal the real cause of the approaching crisis.

DREYFUS AFFAIR AT THE BOTTOM.

Socialists and Radicals alike are dissatisfied with what they have considered the contradictory attitude of the Dupuy Cabinet in the Dreyfus affair. The Moderates hope to secure the return of M. Meunier to power. The Revolutionaries, Nationalists and Anti-Semites hope in their opposition to M. Dupuy to find a more tolerant man in his successor. This is the explanation of to-day's voting resulting in the downfall of the Cabinet. The supporters of the Government only numbered 173, recruited for the most part from the ranks of the Moderate Radicals.

Many Deputies agree that the Dreyfus affair is largely responsible for the downfall of the Cabinet. All the Royalists and many Radicals demand that their share of the responsibility must be brought home to General de Boisdeffre and General Mercier. At the same time those taking this view have been all along persuaded that M. Dupuy would never proceed to that extreme. Accordingly, they seized upon M. Vaillant's interpellation as a means of expressing their defiance and distrust of the Dupuy Ministry.

Certainly there is no denying the fact that the question of the final settlement of the Dreyfus case hangs like a dead weight on the situation to-night, and will prove a great obstacle in the settlement of the crisis.

INTERPELLATION IN THE CHAMBER.

The Chamber of Deputies was crowded, and there was considerable suppressed excitement when M. Vaillant, representing one of the divisions of the Seine, interpellated the Government on yesterday's "police outrages" at the Pavillon d'Armenonville, and demanded to know the instructions the Government gave the police in regard to the Socialist, who, he said, defended the Republic against the reactionaries' applause.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, replied, saying he realized yesterday was a fête day for all Republicans. He added there had been few incidents, and that the only instructions to the police were to maintain order. The Government, he continued, had ordered an inquiry into the responsibility for the affairs at the Pavillon d'Armenonville and the Rue Montmartre. At the same time, the Premier pointed out, the Government acknowledged the services of the police, adding that the maintenance of the Government was impossible without public order. (Applause from the Centre and protests from the Left.)

After M. Dupuy's statement M. Clovis Hughes, Socialist, and others complained of the police treatment yesterday. Finally the closure was declared and half a dozen orders of the day were moved. The Premier supported the order of the day of M. Saumande, Republican, approving the declaration of the Government for which priority was demanded, and refused by a vote of 253 to 246.

DEFEAT WAS OVERWHELMING.

Amid increasing excitement other motions more or less favorable to the Government were defeated, and the Chamber then adopted by 360 to 177 priority for a motion by M. Ruau, Radical, representing the 11th District of St. Gaudens.

Finally M. Dupuy declared the Government would accept nothing short of M. Saumande's order of the day, and the Chamber promptly carried M. Ruau's motion by a vote of 321 to 173, which the Premier refused to accept.

The text of M. Ruau's motion was as follows: The Chamber is determined to support only a Government resolved to defend vigorously the Republic and to secure public order, and passes to the order of the day.

After the vote was announced the Socialists shouted "Vive la République!" The Ministers left the house amid immense excitement, and the Chamber adjourned.

On leaving the chamber, M. Dupuy observed to a group of Deputies in the lobby: "We hand over the business to luckier, but not to more courageous men."

The interview between M. Dupuy and his colleagues and President Loubet was brief but cordial. The President expressed his thanks for the support he had received from the retiring Ministers, adding that he would always remember their services gratefully.

M. Dupuy was agreeably surprised at M. Loubet's cordiality.

NAMES FOR A NEW CABINET.

There are already many surmises as to the composition of the new Cabinet, but it is pointed out that, as the Dupuy Ministry did not fall on a question involving the political complexion of the Ministry, it is difficult to see on what basis the new Cabinet will be selected.

Of the statesmen already named in Parliamentary circles in connection with the Premiership of the new Cabinet, those most frequently mentioned are Raymond Poincaré, Deputy for Meuse, who was Minister of Public Instruction at the time of the Dreyfus court-martial, and who testified before the Court of Cassation that M. Dupuy had recently said to him: "I think we were the victims of a big hoax in 1894"; Théophile Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the retiring Cabinet; Henri Brisson, who was M. Dupuy's immediate predecessor in the Premiership he has just resigned; and Senator Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau, who was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet of Gambetta, in 1881, and again in the Ferry Cabinet, in 1883.

The French Ministry which has just resigned was constituted on October 30, 1898, and consisted of the following:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior—CHARLES DUPUY.
Minister of Finance—PAUL PÉYRAT.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—THÉOPHILE DELCASSÉ.
Minister of War—CHARLES DE FREYCINET.
Minister of Marine—ÉDOUARD SIMON LOCKROY.
Minister of Colonies—GEORGES GUYENNE.
Minister of Public Instruction and Worship—GEORGES LÉVIGNE.Minister of Justice—GEORGES LEBRET.
Minister of Commerce, etc.—PAUL DELOMBRE.
Minister of Agriculture—ALBERT VIGER.
Minister of Public Works—CAMILLE KRAUTZ.

On May 6 M. de Freycinet resigned as Minister of War, and M. Krautz, Minister of Public Works, was appointed his successor. Senator Jean Morel was appointed to succeed M. Krautz as Minister of Public Works.

BOULEVARDS REMAIN SERENE.

REFUSING TO GET EXCITED OVER THE DOWNFALL OF THE MINISTRY.

Paris, June 12.—Mrs. Emily Crawford writes as follows about the situation in France:

Shortly before 6 o'clock this afternoon the boulevards presented a typical Parisian scene. The sidewalks were crowded with lounging boulevardiers, and every seat at the little tables in front of the cafés was occupied by a Parisian sipping absinthe or some similar aperitif before dining, and animatedly discussing the races at Auteuil, and everything but the debate in the Chamber of Deputies.

Suddenly the newspaper vendors rushed along with batches of papers hot from the press, shouting, "Fall of the Ministry!" and "Special editions!" Promenaders looked at each other half-incredulously, but the next moment each newspaper boy was the centre of a mob, everybody snatching up the papers. The boys could not take the money fast enough. Carriages, fiacres and big four-horse char-a-bancs were just returning along the grand boulevards from the races, and their occupants jumped out and joined the mêlée for the possession of the papers.

LACK OF POPULAR INTEREST.

Then the people settled down again at the tables, read the brief bulletin, "The Government has been defeated in the Chamber and tendered its resignation," shrugged their shoulders and looked at each other with a half-amused air. Every trace of interest seemed to disappear, and the matter was barely discussed throughout the remainder of the evening. The boulevards were, if anything, less crowded than usual. The well-dressed throngs seated in front of the Café de la Paix and other leading cafés on the Boulevard des Capucines, the Boulevard des Italiens and the Boulevard Montmartre, in the very heart of Paris, gazed stolidly at the vendors crying the special editions of the "Soir" and the "Presse," with headlines covering half their front pages, and announcing the latest details regarding the fall of the Ministry, but absolutely refused to purchase.

The first news came as a surprise, but after that Paris accepted the event in the spirit of Oriental fatalism. The fact is, Dupuy's fall was merely a matter of date. Every Parisian knew he was standing on the threshold of resignation. He was not Dreyfusite enough for the Dreyfusards, and too Dreyfusite for the Anti-Revisionists.

VOTE IN THE CHAMBER A SURPRISE.

Nevertheless the vote in the Chamber to-day came as a surprise even to the voters, and the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon were afterward crowded with excited Deputies warmly discussing the prospective results of their own action. The vote in the Chamber of 376 against 109 in favor of the priority of M. Vaillant's motion instead of the order of the day submitted by MM. Saumande and Charrier, as asked by M. Dupuy, was the first tolling of the Ministry's funeral bell.

The general opinion among political men is that Dupuy should then have accepted the situation instead of dithering the cup to the Moderates in the final vote on the motion of M. Ruau. This consisted of Moderate Republicans, while the Rightist Reactionaries, the Extreme Republicans and the Socialists joined in the unholy pact to overthrow Dupuy, who immediately left the Chamber, amid Leftist shouts of "Vive la République," and proceeded to a private room. After a brief consultation with his colleagues he drove to the Elysée Palace with the resignation of the Cabinet.

Two Deputies who have supported M. Dupuy confessed in the lobbies to a conviction that he made a great mistake yesterday in covering the Bois de Boulogne and Longchamp with sabres and bayonets, thus rendering M. Loubet ridiculous, seeing that there was not a single serious demonstration against him anywhere.

DISCUSSING A NEW CABINET.

There was no demonstration outside the Palais Bourbon when the defeat of the Ministry became known. Only a few idlers and intending visitors to the public galleries, awaiting their turn to enter, were grouped at the entrance. The Deputies in the lobbies discussed the affair, and after mentioning M. Poincaré and M. de Lanesman, settled to the general opinion, which still prevails at a late hour, that M. Waldeck-Rousseau will undertake the formation of a Cabinet, assuming for himself the portfolio of War, continuing M. Delcassé at the Foreign Office and appointing M. Trarieux Minister of Justice. Other portfolios, in such a combination, would be given to MM. Poincaré and Rouvier.

M. Rouvier, who is Deputy for Grasse, in an interview this evening declared his belief in a Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, predicting that it would receive the support of the Extreme Left. M. Peytral also expressed his conviction that a Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry was a certainty. "Le Courrier du Soir" late to-night predicts that M. Henri Brisson will have an important part in the new Cabinet, as being the head of the Radicals and the leading spirit in the revision movement.

M. Dupuy, on leaving the Elysée, had a long conference with MM. Delcassé, Lévygué and Outin. President Loubet will consult the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The general impression is that the crisis will not last beyond Wednesday. M. Loubet having foreseen, it is said, the fall of Dupuy at an early date, and having already considered the composition of the new Cabinet.

DUPUY WAS UNCOMPROMISING.

It is understood that MM. Sarrien and Poincaré, leaders of the Radicals and the Progressists respectively, drafted the Ruau motion, and showed it to M. Dupuy before it was presented in the Chamber. They endeavored to persuade him to accept it, saying that it was not directed against the Government, but was only intended to affirm the union of the Republic. M. Dupuy, however, refused to accept, leaving with the result that MM. Sarrien and Poincaré led their followers against him.

BAN REMOVED FROM A CLUB.

Paris, June 12.—The Government to-day removed the ban from the Automobile Club.

The Prefect of Police, M. Blanc, has ordered an inquiry into the charges of police brutality yesterday. If they are substantiated the men at fault will be severely punished.

MAY YET SAVE THE PARIS.

INCREASED DEPTH OF WATER IN THE VESSEL'S HOLD SERVES TO STEADY HER.

Palmouth, June 12.—The salvage experts who again visited the American liner Paris yesterday profess renewed hope of saving the vessel. The increased depth of water in the entire hold serves to steady her, so that the seas do not affect her as much as was feared they would. Under the most favorable conditions the Paris may yet be floated.

THE NEW "SARATOGA LIMITED" of the New-York Central—the most luxurious and elegant summer resort train ever placed in service—will make its first trip at 3:30 p. m. Saturday, June 24.—Adv.

THE PHILIPPINE FIGHTING.

ALL GENERAL OTIS'S REQUESTS FOR TROOPS GRANTED.

PRESSURE FOR CALLING OUT VOLUNTEERS RESISTED BY THE PRESIDENT—ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORBIN'S GOOD WORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, June 12.—"General Otis has all the troops he has ever asked for," is General Corbin's comment whenever he is besieged in behalf of persons urging the qualifications of men for commissions in command of volunteers. Scarcely an hour passes that the Adjutant-General does not receive dispatches, letters or personal visits from those who argue that advantage ought to be promptly taken of the permission given by Congress to call out 35,000 volunteers for a year's service in the Philippines. Half this time is taken up in listening to plans for quickly ending the Filipino revolt by landing 35,000 fresh soldiers at Manila and crushing out the opposition with them. Politicians who never fought, and who pretend to see great danger for the Administration a year hence unless Luzon is peaceful before Congress meets, are inundating the White House with applications from constituents who want to become officers when the 35,000 volunteers are mustered in, and these are backed up by many Regular officers who would conduct the campaign on different lines from those thus far pursued.

GENERAL OTIS THE BEST JUDGE.

In the face of all the pressure that has been brought to bear, the President approves the logical military stand taken by General Corbin, that so long as General Otis is in command he is in better position to judge the necessities of the situation and the character of the operations than men of infinitely less experience and untried judgment at a distance of 8,000 miles. But a speedy reinforcement of General Otis by 35,000 men is utterly impracticable for lack of transportation. Such a force could be equipped and assembled and drilled into fairly good shape in a couple of months, but it could not be landed at Manila in less than four months or much earlier than Congress would have an opportunity to increase the Regular Army to dimensions commensurate with the dignity of the Nation and its needs at home as well as in the colonies.

General Corbin's judgment has been severely and repeatedly tested in the last year, and has never been found faulty, notwithstanding the fact that he dealt with matters which were new to almost every American. What he accomplished in the mustering and equipping alone of an army of 275,000 men, with rotten staff bureaus to whip into shape simultaneously, was a remarkable achievement, unsurpassed in this country, at any rate. But when Congress refused to grant an increase in the Regular Army after Santiago was won and with Manila still under the flag of Spain, an element the President depended upon was the extraordinary ability of General Corbin in what may be designated grand logistics; that is, the distribution of the few available troops to the best advantage by transferring them at opportune times from place to place, to arrive when needed on time, without dislocating or weakening operations at the point or in the theatre from which withdrawn.

GENERAL CORBIN'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

General Corbin demonstrated that he had this faculty in a high degree. From the beginning of the Spanish campaign last summer his eye has covered the entire field. Amid all the surrounding complaints about the quartermasters, commissaries, medical and engineer corps in last summer's operations, not one well-founded fault was found with the Adjutant-General's Department after it once shook itself free of the politician's importunities about the distribution of the troops, Regular or volunteer, to meet any given requirement. From the outset the movement of the Regular regiments could not have been better timed or directed than it was. The volunteers were collected in camps as fast as mustered, and at points and in such numbers as to make them effective most quickly when the moment for striking arrived.

General Corbin's timing of the movement of the various detachments, particularly those to reinforce Otis in the Philippines, from the very first transports loaded, was as accurate as clockwork. His withdrawal of the troops from Cuba and their direction to the Philippines, to meet the exigencies of the service there, as well as that caused by the failure of Congress to increase the Army permanently, has been governed by a careful foresight and comprehension of the situation at both ends of the line which has not been noticeable in other quarters of the military establishment since the outbreak of the war with Spain. The more recent announcement of the order in which the volunteers will be returned from the Philippines is another indication of General Corbin's peculiar ability and watchfulness of detail in such matters. The plan that the regiment arriving at Manila first should start for home first, and so on, disarmed all criticism. It was so palpably fair to all.

MAGNITUDE OF THE MOVEMENT.

The magnitude of the American military movement on the Philippines has been only partially appreciated. How few realize that the force in the field under General Otis to-day is 38,000 men! The Regular Army of the United States when President Cleveland sent his Venezuelan boundary message to Congress was only half that number and incomparably inferior in equipment or seasoning. Less than half as many men under Scott whipped Mexico. Since Dewey's squadron steamed into Manila Bay the last night of April a year ago, twenty-three Army expeditions have crossed the Pacific and four have gone by way of Suez to hold the new possessions. These expeditions have carried 1,270 officers and 37,287 men, but nearly 500 additional officers have gone out to Manila and nearly 2,000 men, who did not accompany the regular expeditions. Of the total force up to to-day scarcely 1,000 have returned.

TROOPS SENT TO MANILA.

The following detailed statement of these expeditions from the records of General Corbin's office is interesting now when the first volunteers are returning, especially as it has never been published:

First Expedition—General T. M. Anderson. Sailed May 2 and arrived June 23, 1898. 1st California, 2d Oregon, battery of California artillery, and Companies A, C, D, E and F, 14th Infantry. Total, 106 officers and 2,380 enlisted men.
Second Expedition—General F. V. Greene. Sailed June 15 and arrived July 17, 1898. Companies A and B, 10th Cavalry; 10th Pennsylvania, 1st Colorado, 1st Nebraska, Companies A, B, E and G, 18th Infantry, and detachment United States Engineers. Total, 125 officers and 3,225 enlisted men.
Third Expedition—Generals Merritt and MacArthur. General Merritt sailed June 25 and arrived July 2, 1898. General MacArthur sailed June 27 and arrived July 3, 1898. 1st North Dakota, 18th Minnesota, 1st Idaho, 1st Wyoming, 1st Battery, Companies C, D, F and H, 10th Cavalry, 1st Infantry, and B, C, G and H, 2d United States Infantry. Total, 157 officers and 4,550 enlisted men.
Fourth Expedition—General E. S. Otis. Sailed July 15 and arrived August 2, 1898. Companies C, E, F, G, K and L, 10th Cavalry, D and G, 4th Artillery, and G, I, K, L and M, 14th Infantry, and detachment of recruits. Total, 60 officers and 1,640 enlisted men.
Fifth Expedition—Colonel H. C. Kessler. Sailed March 24 and arrived June 19 and arrived August 1st, 1898.

Continued on second page.

W. F. HALLSTED RESIGNS.

GENERAL MANAGER OF THE LACKAWANNA WANTS TO RETIRE.

OTHER CHANGES IN THE SYSTEM SINCE PRESIDENT TRUESDALE TOOK HOLD—DISSATISFACTION AMONG EMPLOYEES.

The election of William H. Truesdale, formerly first vice-president and general manager of the Rock Island road, to succeed the venerable Samuel Sloan as president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, was generally accepted as signifying that more or less radical changes would be made in the management and in the policy of the Lackawanna, resembling those seen in the New-York Central since Samuel R. Callaway became its president, for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western is now a Vanderbilt line, and the choice of Mr. Truesdale as its president is understood to have been chiefly due to William K. Vanderbilt. These expectations have been more than realized. As soon as Mr. Truesdale entered upon the discharge of his new duties the work of rejuvenation began, and ever since then the old and faithful employees have been "resigning," until now hundreds of those who were in the road's employ up to the advent of Mr. Truesdale in the presidency have been superseded, the resignations and removals having applied to officials and employees of all grades.

Yesterday it became known that William F. Hallstead, the second vice-president and general manager of the Lackawanna, had offered his resignation, which had been accepted, to take effect on July 1. Mr. Hallstead has been in the service of the road since its organization, having worked his way up from teamster, through all the grades, to his present responsible and conspicuous office; and he has had no small share in making the Lackawanna the prosperous and important property it is. But he is more than sixty years old, although still vigorous in mind and body, and he has followed in the footsteps of many of the old officials of the Sloan régime. Andrew Reasoner, long superintendent of the Morris and Essex division, was among the first to go. W. H. Storrs, for many years manager of the Lackawanna's coal department, resigned a few days ago, his place being taken by a younger man. A. H. Storrs, general superintendent of the mines, and George Bogart, superintendent of the Scranton division, are to go within a few days, it is understood. Willis D. Hager, the general purchasing agent, offered his resignation three weeks ago, after having been connected with the road for thirty-four years. Chief Detective John McKenna, who had been in the Lackawanna's employ for twenty-four years, resigned his place a fortnight ago. All these so-called resignations, coming so nearly at the same time, are reported to have been voluntarily offered, but the friends of the outgoing officials receive this version of the matter with incredulity.

Among the rank and file of the Lackawanna's employees there is deep dissatisfaction, although President Truesdale declares that he is not aware of the existence of any such feeling. For weeks there have been rumors of an impending strike, the principal grievance of the men being, it is said, the apparent enforcement of a rule under which all employees more than forty-five years of age were being forced to leave the road, their places in many instances being taken by young men from the West. Moreover, there are bitter complaints made that engineers have been, without just cause, and firemen have been pushed down to become trainmen, and that promotions which in President Sloan's time would have come for deserving men are now indefinitely delayed.

President Truesdale last month denied positively that the company had established any age limit for its employees, saying in part: "Not one man on the Lackawanna has been discharged on account of his age. Some of the men we found unfit for service were old men. Perhaps in some cases it was their age that made them unfit for the strain of railroad work, but no man can say that we have no age limit. Many men at forty-five are as good as their best; many men at sixty-five are as good as they were at thirty-five, and infinitely better than lots of men at twenty-five or thirty-five or any other age. Nevertheless, as far as can be learned, the employees of the road are persuaded that there is an age limit, and that that limit is forty-five years. It is reported that there have been recent conferences between the management and representatives of the employees, and three weeks ago Governor Voorhees, of New-Jersey, was quoted as saying that he had been asked to appoint an arbitrator to arbitrate the difference between the road and its men. If the present conferences fail and the company takes the position that 'there is nothing to arbitrate,' it seems probable that a strike will follow—this, however, depending much upon the attitude of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers."

ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS STILL WAITING TO HEAR FROM LONDON REGARDING A MODUS VIVENDI.

Washington, June 12.—Officials here are still waiting to hear from London in regard to a modus vivendi on the Alaskan boundary. Indirectly the intimation has been received here that the Canadians, to whom the last American proposition was referred, have consented to its acceptance by the British Government, but officially nothing is known here of this. The point at issue last Saturday was trifling. Involving possession of a strip of land not much more than half a mile wide, and having no bearing on the tidewater question.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PROCEEDINGS NO LONGER SECRET—ARBITRATION DISCUSSION.

The Hague, June 12.—At an adjourned meeting of delegates to the Peace Conference, under the presidency of M. de Staal, this morning it was resolved to furnish the newspapers with statements of the proceedings of the committee as well as of the plenary sittings. The Drafting Committee of the Arbitration Committee of the Conference met to-day and continued the discussion of the arbitration schemes.

The delegates not having received additional instructions from their respective governments, the committee adjourned until Friday without further progress.

This evening the delegates attended water fêtes given in their honor by the bathing societies at Scheveningen, about two miles northwest of The Hague.

The American delegates to-night issued a manifesto to the effect that, although the English proposals have been used as the basis of the arbitration discussion, this does not mean the abandonment of the American plan, which will be presented by the Comité de Rédaction, with their own draft, to the plenary sitting of the Third Commission, and judged on its merits with the rest.

The discussion as to furnishing the newspapers with abstracts of the proceedings developed a remarkable scene. M. Boernert, head of the Belgian delegation, on rising to speak, addressed M. de Staal, and in the most pointed manner said that publicity might as well be granted, as certain documents had been published in the newspapers. "Some of these docu-

ments," he said, looking M. de Staal full in the face, "were stolen, I have heard, from M. de Staal, but I cannot believe this, feeling sure that the visitors to the Oudloosien Hotel are all far too honest to stoop to theft."

M. de Staal received these remarks in silence.

A DEATH-DEALING STORM.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED AT NEW-RICHMOND, WIS.

OTHER WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA TOWNS SUFFER SEVERELY—WIRES DOWN AND DETAILS UNOBTAINABLE.

St. Paul, Minn., June 12.—A heavy storm, possibly a tornado, is reported to have swept over Hastings, Minn., and Hudson and New-Richmond, Wis., to-night, being probably the centre of the storm that gave St. Paul and Minneapolis such a severe rain and blow from 5 to 8 o'clock.

One report places the number of dead at New-Richmond at two hundred. Wires are down from here, and it is difficult to verify any of the reports.

The operator at Burkhardt Station, near New-Richmond, Wis., reports: "Many people killed and injured at New-Richmond."

Minneapolis, June 12.—A special dispatch to "The Times" from North Wisconsin Junction says that a courier from Boardman, just in, reports that the whole town has been wiped off the face of the earth, and, while no definite news can be obtained at this time of casualties, it is presumed that many were injured and possibly some killed.

A courier just in says New-Richmond has also been wiped off the map, and that two hundred or three hundred people are injured.

A dispatch to "The Tribune" from Stillwater, Minn., says that this was a terrible night for New-Richmond, the village being almost wiped out of existence by one of the most severe cyclones that ever visited that locality. It carried ruin and death in its path, and at this hour it is impossible to give an even partial list of those who are seriously injured. It is thought many are dead.

Mr. Carroll further says that fire followed the storm and that what was left is being consumed by fire. Many people are doubtless killed, and the damage will run into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A dispatch to "The Tribune" from Burkhardt, Wis., says:

"A messenger has reached here from New-Richmond and has telegraphed for doctors and help, saying that the storm struck that town and a large number were killed and wounded. The railroad officials have endeavored to get out a special train, but on account of the several washouts, are unable to do so, and the doctors and many others are now driving across the country."

A dispatch to "The Tribune" from Hudson says that one of the most terrific tornadoes ever witnessed by the citizens of Hudson passed through the country here to-night. It formed in a waterspout four miles south of Hudson on Lake St. Croix.

The storm passed on to the northeast, destroying everything in its wake, and was followed by rain in torrents and terrible lightning. Telegraph and telephone wires are all blown down, and adjoining towns cannot be heard from.

HEAVY RAIN IN THE NORTHWEST.

MUCH DAMAGE AT WINONA, MINN.—RAILROAD BRIDGES GONE—FLOODS IN MANY PLACES.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 12.—A Winona, Minn., special dispatch says that last night's storm was the most severe ever known there. Dams and bridges were swept away on all the water courses, including a stone-arch bridge built to protect the city from the Mississippi. The entire South Side is under water, and many families have been carried out on rafts. A large stone bridge over Glimore Creek was carried away. Every street in the city was flooded above the curbing, and many families were driven out. The Mississippi has risen a foot and a half since yesterday, and all wires are down. It is reported that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul steel bridge at Minnesota City has gone down, and that great damage was done at Fountain City. Fruit and crops on all low lands are a total loss. Several hundred head of cattle were drowned and the railroads report many washouts.

Sixteen hours of rain at Black River Falls, Wis., caused much damage. On the Milwaukee railroad several passenger trains were transferred over the Omaha road, on account of washouts. Crops are badly washed in many places, and highways and bridges are in a ruined condition.

At Galeville a twenty-hour rain damaged crops and carried away bridges. Washouts on railroads are also reported. Still dams are expected to go out. The water is so high in many places that people are moving to higher ground.

MINNEAPOLIS NEARLY FLOODED.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 12.—One of the most severe storms that ever passed over Minneapolis prevailed here to-day. For fully an hour midnight darkness fell over the city, and the sky had all the appearance of a tornado. There was little wind, however, but an immense volume of water fell, the gauge showing 2.34 inches. So far as learned the damage other than the flooding of basements and floating of pavements, resulted from the storm, Bridge Square, in the lower part of the city, was almost for a time almost completely submerged. The storm came from the south and still threatens more rain.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY NEGROES.

MOB OF FIVE HUNDRED AVENGE AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.

Sardis, Miss., June 12.—Simon Brooks, colored, was lynched by a mob of five hundred negroes near here, having been taken from the jail some time between midnight and dawn. The crime which thus was avenged was most atrocious. On Saturday night a negro named Armistead, while returning from Brooks' home, was assaulted by Brooks and another negro. The woman was outraged, her throat was cut and she was severely beaten about the head, and her jaws were tightly tied to prevent breathing. Her body was then concealed in rubbish. The woman rallied sufficiently to give the alarm and the names of her assailants. Part of the goods taken from the woman were later found in a trunk belonging to Brooks. The mob, which was composed entirely of negroes, did its work quietly. The white people knew nothing of the affair until hours after it occurred.

TWO LYNCHED IN FLORIDA.

SHERIFF PREVENTS OTHERS SUFFERING SIMILAR FATE AT HANDE OF THEIR FELLOWS.

Ocala, Fla., June 12.—Two negroes were lynched at Dunellon last evening by an infuriated mob of their own color. Some weeks ago Marshall Payne was shot by a negro. On Saturday the negro was captured and returned to Dunellon, when it is supposed some negroes were employed to take him to the river and drown him. Sunday evening the bodies of two negroes were later found in a trunk belonging to Brooks. The mob, which was composed entirely of negroes, did its work quietly. The white people knew nothing of the affair until hours after it occurred.

A LIST OF 250 SUMMER RESORT HOTELS and Boarding Houses Free with The Brooklyn Sunday Eagle, June 13. Price, 3 cents.—Adv.

THE DROUTH SEVERE.

FIELDS PARCHED—VEGETATION WITHERING.

FARMERS COMPLAIN OF CROPS LOST BY LACK OF RAIN—THE WEATHER FORECASTS GIVE NO HOPE OF IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

New-Jersey, New-York and the adjoining parts of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania are suffering from the most severe spring drouth that has visited these sections in years. Since the snow melted and the frost came out of the ground there has been hardly one good, drenching, soaking rain over all that region, and for the last three or four weeks the infrequent and brief thunder showers have only seemed to mock the farmer and market gardener by demonstrating how quickly the parched soil can absorb their petty sprinklings and show no trace of moisture half an hour afterward.

Crops in the West and South have had their customary share of rain, and no complaint comes from those quarters, but for one hundred miles or so around New-York City, the dust lies deep upon country roads, streams run low, lawns and pastures are brown, leaves are falling from trees, green fruit is shrivelling on the boughs, the soil is hard, of an ashy dryness; hay is scant and drying at the roots, and the discouraged agriculturist is falling back on prayer, as a last resort.

Last night the local Weather Bureau reported the indications for to-day to be fair and warmer. Wednesday will be fair also, with light southerly winds. So the heavens hold out no hope of rain for two days more, at least.

From Long Island come reports that strawberries will not mature, the plants having already put on the color which indicates the end of the bearing season. Blackberries and huckleberries give little better promise. Water is low, and forest fires have started in Suffolk County.

In the northern part of New-York and in Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Schoharie and Greene counties all early vegetables present a stunted appearance. Farmers in Orange and Sullivan counties have given up looking for rain, and are cutting their short hay, which has already begun to cure, standing. As if the drouth were not hard enough to bear, Sullivan and Delaware counties suffered a severe frost last Saturday night.

New-Jersey is in bad condition also; her early crops are badly damaged, and unless rain comes in great quantities inside of a week the entire spring planting will prove fruitless.

Fortunately, New-York City has enough water stored to obviate all fear of a famine in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, but if no rain should fall within this month the citizens of other boroughs may get orders to economize in their use of water.

DROUTH THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

THE THIRD MONTH OF DRY WEATHER—CROPS AND LAWNS SUFFER.

Albany, June 12 (Special).—The people of Albany City are looking anxiously for rain. This morning there were dark clouds over the city and rain fell for about fifteen minutes, arousing a hope that at last the much-needed rain-storm had come, but the clouds quickly dispersed, and a hot sun soon evaporated what raindrops had fallen. There has been practically no rain since June 1, and it unfortunately happened that April was drier than in any other year since the establishment of the local Weather Bureau in Albany, and the precipitation for May was almost an inch below the average. Showers